THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1830. NO. 50.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD: at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d, 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, } Assignees
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } of
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞ In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing,
Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes,
Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths,
Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather,
Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage,
Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards,
Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.

Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9. 1830—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh.

D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner o Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¾ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent.—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair: and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON.
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, Commission Merchant, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

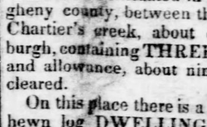
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.



BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business,* under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

GREAT CURIOSITY,

At LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, south-west corner of Market and Fourth streets.

MISS SNYDER, A young lady, 40 inches high, 19 years of age, having no arms, and but one lower limb of perfect shape: the other having the foot joined at the knee. Each foot has but four toes, which she uses for the purpose of Knitting and Sewing, and of doing many other things which appear astonishing to those who visit her.

The pecuniary circumstances of her parents not being sufficient to enable them to support her, has induced her to travel for the purpose of obtaining such aid as those blessed with the possession and use of their limbs may be willing to bestow. She is certainly an object of great curiosity, and her acquirements in the present situation, show that she possesses uncommon ingenuity.

She may be seen from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly Illuminated every Evening.—Admittance 25 cents.

March. 9, 1830.

City Water Works.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Water Committee, at the office of the Superintendent, until the 2nd day of April next, for supplying from four to five thousand feet of four inch pipe, in lengths of nine feet and seven feet—and a quantity of taper pipe, eight inches by four and six inches by four.

Also for furnishing ten stop cocks, and ten fire plugs.

Likewise for excavating and re-filling the trenches, and for laying the pipes (the joints of which must be warranted tight) at so much a linear foot.

N. B. The Philadelphia rules will be adhered to, a copy of which can be seen by applying to the Superintendent.

ROBERT MOORE,
Superintendent.

Pittsburgh, March 9.—3t.

TO MANUFACTURERS,

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. Also, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD & FIFTH STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

THE subscriber having rented the above well known stand, his best endeavors will be used to please the friends and customers of the establishment, and thereby merit a continuance of their friendship and patronage.

C. GLEIM.

N. B.—The undersigned, having declined business in the above establishment, in favor of Mr. Gleim, who is at present his successor, begs leave to solicit a continuance of the patronage of his friends and former customers, being persuaded that no attention will be found wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

JOHN RAMSAY.

February 9, 1830—1mo.

PERCUSSION GUNS,

WARRANTED Genuine English make, for sale by
S. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

February 16, 1830—t1M.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMAS PERKINS is a candidate for the office of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR.*

February 26—te.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

Jan. 8—tf.

CLERK AND SALESMAN.

WANTS a situation in a Store or Counting House, a young man from the country, who can be well recommended, writes a good hand, and has been generally conversant with business, would accept of a clerkship in a Steam Boat, or take charge of a Country Store, either as principal or assistant. For further information, apply to

A. WAY & Co.

February 26, 1830.—3tw. *Pittsburgh.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

A Caution to the Public.

WHEREAS I have lately understood that a certain individual is now preparing and vending throughout the United States, AN IMITATION of my celebrated CATHOLICON, purporting to possess the same virtues, and as it is presumed it will be for sale in Pittsburgh, the public are particularly cautioned against purchasing it. It is supposed to be similar to the Rob of L'Afecteur, or Syrop de Cuisiner, which contains *corrosive sublimate,* and calculated to do much mischief. I trust the unsuspecting will be on their guard against these frauds, and purchase of no other person but DOCTOR GEORGE DAWSON, who is my *only* authorized *agent* in Pittsburgh, and from whom the GENUINE POTTER'S CATHOLICON can be had fresh from my factory at Philadelphia.

W. POTTER, *Ninth Street, Philadelphia.*

POTTER'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON

Only $2 Per Bottle.

*** *The component parts of this medicine, are purely* VEGETABLE—*it is therefore one of the safest in the world!*

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

In diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Debility resulting from Intemperance and Dissipation, Scrofula or King's Evil, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis, Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetter, Mercurial diseases, Piles, &c. &c.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper. The unrivaled and very extensive character which it has enjoyed, for the last six years, as a complete renovater, and *purifying* of the *blood and humors,* both in *Hosptals* and *Private Practice,* is a substantial basis for its future support. It has obtained its present great distinction by the extraordinary success which has attended it, in the Healing Art, while every avenue and every track have been searched in vain for its parallel: its discovery is one of the most sacred boons that can be afforded to the unfortunate martyr of disease—and it is most sincerely hoped, that the sympathy of the public will be aroused to the promulgation of its inestimable merits. The staunch and irresistible proofs of the value of Potter's *genuine* Catholicon—its healing powers—its usefulness as a general restorer of health. The citizens of Philadelphia alone could furnish thousands of witnesses to contradict the base and malicious fabrications which daily emanate from the *jealous.*

What, we would ask, can be a stronger proof of its great utility, than its success in the HOSPITAL, Philadelphia ALMS HOUSE, and the Philadelphia and New-York PENITENTIARIES? and in other public institutions alike servicable where the eminent skill which presides over them had been exhausted in vain.

"*These facts speak trumpet tongue*"—and *cannot be gainsaid.* It is much to be lamented that there are so many spurious mixtures manufactured in imitation of this invaluable medicine, some assuming to possess equal virtues and vended under the same title; others under different titles—some have gone to the daring extremity of refilling the old bottles with the labels on—whilst others, to filch the public, have published for their benefit the very *certificates* which the proprietor of the *genuine Catholicon* had obtained from those who were cured by his medicine, of various distressing diseases.

Thus has he been assailed in every form by envy, jealousy, and fraud; and thereby prevented extending the usefulness of this great and long wished for remedy.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufactory of the proprietor, a fresh supply, of the *Genuine Potter's Catholicon,* and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug, Medical and Chemical Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON,
Wood street Pittsburgh.

Where also, may be had, *Potter's "Treatise on the Catholicon,"* containing accounts of some of the remarkable cures performed by its use.

March 5, 1830.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED: and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

CONTINUED.

Professing to be provoked, by what he chose to consider a charge made be me against South Carolina, the honorable member, Mr. President, has taken up a new crusade against New England. Leaving altogether the subject of the public lands, in which his success, perhaps, had been neither distinguished nor satisfactory, and letting go, also, of the topic of the tariff, he sallied forth in a general assault on the opinions, politics and parties of New England, as they have been exhibited in the last three years. This is natural. The "narrow policy" of the public lands had proved a legal settlement in South Carolina, and was not to be removed. The "accursed policy" of the Tariff, also, had established the fact of its birth and parentage, in the same State No wonder, therefore, the gentleman wished to carry the war, as he expressed it, into the enemy's country. Prudently willing to quit these subjects, he was doubtless desirous of fastening on others, which could not be transferred south of Mason and Dixon's line. The politics of New England became his theme; and it was in this part of his speech, I think, that he menaced me with such sore discomfiture. Discomfiture! why, sir, when he attacks any thing which I maintain, and overthrows it; when he turns the right or left of any position which I take up; when he drives me from any ground I choose to occupy, he may then talk of discomfiture, but not till that distant day. What has he done? Has he maintained his own charges? Has he proved what he alleged? Has he sustained himself, in his attack on the Government, and on the history of the North in the matter of the public lands? Has he disproved a fact, refuted a proposition, weakened an argument, maintained by me? Has he come within beat of drum of any position of mine? Oh no, but he has "carried the war into the enemy's country!"—Yes, sir, he has stretched a drag net over the whole surface of perished pamphlets, indiscreet sermons, frothy paragraphs, and fuming popular addresses; over whatever the pulpit, in its moments of alarm, the press in its heats, and parties in their extravagance, have severally thrown off, in times of general excitement and violence. He has thus swept together a mass of such things, as but that they are now old, the public health would have required him rather to leave in their state of dispersion. For a good long hour or two, we had the unbroken pleasure of listening to the honorable member, while he recited, with his usual grace and spirit, and with evident high gusto, speeches, pamphlets, addresses, and all the *et ceteras* of the political press, such as warm heads produce in warm times; and such as it would be "discomfiture" indeed, for any one, whose taste did not delight in that sort of reading, to be obliged to peruse. This is his war. This it is to carry the war into the enemy's country. It is in an invasion of this sort, that he flatters himself with the expectation of gaining laurels, fit to adorn a Senator's brow.

Mr. President, I shall not, it will, I trust, not be expected, that I should either now, or at any time, separate this farrago into parts, and answer and examine its components. I shall hardly bestow upon it all, a general remark or two. In the run of forty years, sir, under this Constitution, we have experienced sundry successive violent party contests.—Party arose, indeed, with the Constitution itself, and, in some form or other, has attended it through the greatest part of its history.—Whether any other constitution than the old articles of confederation was desirable, was itself a question on which many parties formed; if a new Constitution were framed, what powers should be given to it, was another question; and when it had been formed, what was, in fact, the just extent of the power actually conferred, was a third. Parties, as we know, existed, under the first Administration, as distinctly marked, as those which manifested themselves at any subsequent period.—The contest immediately preceding the political change in 1801, and that, again, which existed at the commencement of the late war, are other instances of party excitement, of something more than usual strength and intensity. In all these conflicts, there was, no doubt, much of violence on both, and all sides. It would be impossible, if one had a fancy for such employment, to adjust the relative *quantum* of violence between these contending parties. There was enough in each, as must always be expected in popular Governments. With a great deal of proper and decorous discussion, there was mingled a great deal, also, of declamation, virulence, crimination, and abuse. In regard to any party, probably, at one of the leading epochs in the history of parties, enough may be found to make out another equally inflamed exhibition, as that with which the honorable member has edified us. For myself, sir, I shall not rake among the rubbish of by-gone times, to see what I can find, or whether I cannot find something, by which I can fix a blot on the escutcheon of any state, any party, or any part of the country. Gen. Washington's administration was steadily and zealously maintained, as we all know, by New England. It was violently opposed elsewhere.—We know in what quarter he had the most earnest, constant, and persevering support, in all his great and leading measures. We know where his private and personal character were held in the highest degree of attachment and veneration; and we know, too, where his measures were opposed, his services slighted, and his character vilified. We know, or we might know, if we turned to the Journals, who expressed respect, gratitude, and regret, when he retired from the Chief Magistracy, and who refused to express either respect, gratitude or regret—I shall not open those Journals.—Publications more abusive or scurrilous never saw the light, than were sent forth against Washington, and all his leading measures, from presses South of New England—But I shall not look them up. I employ no scavengers—no one is in attendance on me, tendering such means in retaliation; and if there were, with an ass's load of them, with a bulk as huge as that which the gentleman himself has produced, I would not touch one of them. I see enough of the violence of our own times, to be no way anxious to rescue from forgetfulness the extravagancies of time past. Besides, what is all this to the present purpose?—It has nothing to do with the public lands, in regard to which the attack was begun; and it has nothing to do with those sentiments and opinions, which I have thought tend to disunion, and all of which the honorable member seems to have adopted himself, and undertaken to defend. New England has, at times, so argues the gentleman, held opinions as dangerous as those which he now holds. Be it so. But why, therefore, does *he* abuse New England? If he finds himself countenanced by acts of her's, how is it that, while he relies on those acts, he covers, or seeks to cover, their authors with reproach? But, sir, if, in the course of forty years, there have been undue effervescences of party in New England, has the same thing happened no where else? Party animosity and party outrage, not in New England, but elsewhere, denounced President Washington, not only as a Federalist, but as a Tory, a British agent, a man who, in his high office, sanctioned corruption. But does the honorable member suppose that if I had a tender here, who should put such an effusion of wickedness and folly in my hand, that I would stand up and read it against the South? Parties ran into great heats, again, in 1799 and 1800. What was said, sir, or rather what was not said, in these years, against John Adams, and of the signers of the declaration of independence, and its admitted ablest defender on the floor of Congress? If the gentleman wishes to increase his stores of party abuse and frothy violence; if he has a determined proclivity to such pursuits, there are treasures of that sort south of the Potomac, much to his taste, yet untouched—I shall not touch them.

The parties which divided the country, at the commencement of the late war, were violent. But then, there was violence on both sides, and violence in every state. Minorities and majorities were equally violent. There was no more violence against the war in New England, than in other States; nor any more appearance of violence, except that, owing to dense population, greater facility of assembling and more presses, there may have been more in quantity, spoken and printed there than in some other places. In the article of sermons, too, New England is somewhat more abundant than South Carolina; and for that reason, the chance of finding here and there an exceptionable one, may be greater. I hope, too, there are more good ones. Opposition may have been more formidable in New England, as it embraced a larger portion of the whole population, but it was no more unrestrained in its principle, or violent in manner. The minorities dealt quite as harshly with their own State Governments, as the majorities dealt with the administration here. There were presses on both sides, aye, and pulpits on both sides, also. The gentleman's purveyors have only catered for him among the productions of one side. I certainly shall not supply the deficiency by furnishing samples of the other. I leave to him, and to them, the whole concern.

It is enough for me to say, that if, in any part of this, their grateful occupation, if, in all their researches, they find any thing, in the history of Massachusetts, or New England, or in the proceedings of any legislative or other public body, disloyal to the Union, speaking slightly of its value, proposing to break it up, or recommending non-intercourse with neighboring States, on account of difference of political opinion, then, sir, I give them all up to the honorable gentleman's unrestrained rebuke, expecting, however, that he will extend his buffetings, in like manner, *to all similar proceedings, wherever else found.*

The gentleman, sir, has spoken at large of former parties, now no longer in being, by their received appellations, and has undertaken to instruct us, not only in the knowledge of their principles, but of their respective pedigrees, also. He has ascended to the origin, and run out their genealogies.—With most exemplary modesty, he speaks of the party to which he professes to have belonged himself, as the true Pare, the only honest, patriotic party, derived by regular descent, from father to son, from the time of the virtuous Romans! Spreading before us the *family tree* of political parties, he takes especial care to show himself, snugly perched on a popular bough! He is wakeful to the expediency of adopting such rules of descent, for political parties, as shall bring him in, in exclusion of others, as an heir to the inheritance of all public virtue, and all true political principle. His doxy is aways orthodoxy. Heterodoxy is confined to his opponents. He spoke, sir, of the federalists, and I thought I saw some eyes begin to open and stare a little when he ventured on that ground. I expected he would draw his sketches rather lightly, when he looked on the circle round him, and especially, if he should cast his thoughts to the high places out of the Senate. Nevertheless, he went back to Rome, *ad annum urbe condita*, and found the fathers of the federalists in the primeval aristocrats of that renowned Empire! He traced the flow of Federal blood down through successive ages and centuries till he got it into the veins of the American Tories, (of whom by the way, there were twenty in the Carolinas, for one in Massachusetts.) From the Tories, he followed it to the Federalists: and as the Federal Party was broken up, and there was no possibility of transmitting it further on this side of the Atlantic, he seems to have discovered that it has gone off, collaterally, though against all the canons of descent, into the Ultras of France, and finally became extinguished, like exploded gas, among the adherents of Don Miguel. This, sir, is an abstract of the gentleman's history of Federalism. I am not about to controvert it. It is not, at present, worth the pains of refutation, because, sir, if at this day any one feels the sin of Federalism lying heavily on his conscience, he can easily obtain remission. He may even have an indulgence, if he is desirous of repeating the same transgression. It is an affair of no difficulty to get into this same right line of patriotic descent. A man, now-a-days, is at liberty to choose his political patronage. He may elect his own father. Federalist or not, he may, if he choose, claim to belong to the favored stock, and his claim will be allowed. He may carry back his pretensions just as far as the honorable gentleman himself; nay, he may make himself the honorable gentleman's cousin, and prove satisfactorily, that he is descended from the same political great grandfather. All this is allowable. We all know a process, sir, by which the whole Essex Junto could, in one hour, be all washed white from their ancient Federalism, and come out, every one of them, an original Democrat, dyed in the wool!—Some of them have actually undergone the operation, and they say it is quite easy. The only inconvenience it occasions, as they tell us, is a slight tendency of the blood to the face, a soft suffusion, which however is very transient, since nothing is said calculated to deepen the red on the cheek, but a prudent silence observed in regard to all the past. Indeed, sir, some smiles of approbation have been bestowed, and some crumbs of comfort have fallen, not a thousand miles from the door of the Hartford Convention itself. And if the author of the ordinance of 1787 possessed the other requisite qualifications, there is no knowing, notwithstanding his Federalism, to what heights of favor he might not yet attain.

Mr. President, in carrying his warfare, such as it was, into New England, the honorable gentleman all along professes to be acting on the defensive. He desires to consider me as having assailed South Carolina, and insists that he comes forth only as her champion, and in her defence. Sir, I do not admit that I made any attack whatever on South Carolina. Nothing like it. The honorable member, in his first speech, expressed opinions in regard to revenue, and some other topics, which I heard both with pain and with surprise. I told the gentleman that I was aware that such sentiments were entertained *out* of the Government, but had not expected to find them advanced in it; that there were persons in the South who speak of our Union with indifference, or doubt, taking pains to magnify its evils, and to say nothing of its benefits; that the honorable member himself, I was sure, could never be one of these; and I regretted the expression of such opinions as he had avowed, because I thought their obvious tendency was to encourage feelings of disrespect to the Union, and to weaken its connexion. This, sir, is the sum and substance of all I said on the subject. And this constitutes the attack, which called on the chivalry of the gentleman, in his opinion, to harry us with such a foray, among the party pamphlets, and party proceedings of Massachusetts! If he means that I spoke with dissatisfaction or disrespect of the ebullitions of individuals in South Carolina, it is true. But, if he means that I assailed the character of the State, her honor or patriotism, that I had reflected on her history or her conduct, he had not the slightest ground for any such assumption. I did not even refer, I think, in my observations, to any collections of individuals. I said nothing of the recent Conventions. I spoke in the most guarded and careful manner, and only expressed my regret for the publication of opinions which I presumed the honorable member disapproved as much as myself. In this, it seems I was mistaken. I do not remember that the gentleman has disclaimed any sentiment, or any opinion, of a supposed anti-Union tendency, which on all or any of the recent occasions has been expressed. The whole drift of his speech has been rather to prove, that, in divers times and manners, sentiments equally liable to my objection have been promulgated in New England. And one would suppose that his object, in this reference to Massachusetts, was to find a precedent to justify proceedings in the South, were it not for the reproach and contumely with which he labors, all along, to load his precedents. By way of defending South Carolina from what he chooses to think an attack upon her, he first quotes the example of Massachusetts, and then denounces that example, in good set terms. This twofold purpose, not very consistent with itself, one would think, was exhibited more than once in the course of his speech. He referred for instance to the Hartford Convention. Did he do this for authority, or for a topic of reproach? Apparently for both: for he told us that he should find no fault with the mere fact of holding such a convention and considering and discussing such questions as he supposes were then and there discussed; but what rendered it obnoxious was the time it was holden, and the circumstances of the country, then existing. We were in a war, he said, and the country needed all our aid; and the hand of Government required to be strengthened, not weakened; and patriotism should have postponed such proceedings to another day. The thing itself, then, is a precedent; and the time and manner of it, only, subject of censure. Now, sir, I go much farther, on this point, than the honorable member.—Supposing, as the gentleman seems to, that the Hartford Convention assembled for any such purpose as breaking up the Union, because they tho't unconstitutional laws had been passed, or to concert on that subject, or *to calculate the value of the Union;* supposing this to be their purpose, or any part of it, then I say the meeting itself was disloyal, and was obnoxious to censure, whether held in time of peace or time of war, or under whatever circumstances. The material matter is the *object.* Is dissolution the *object?* If it be, external circumstances may make it a more or less aggravated case, but cannot affect the principle. I do not hold therefore, sir, that the Hartford Convention was pardonable, even to the extent of the gentleman's admission, if its objects were really such as have been imputed to it. Sir, there never was a time, under any degree of excitement, in which the Hartford Convention, or any other Convention, could maintain itself one moment in New England, if assembled for any such purpose as the gentleman says would have been an allowable purpose: To hold conventions to decide questions of constitutional law!—to try the binding validity of statutes, by votes in a convention! Sir, the Hartford Convention, I presume, would not desire that the honorable gentleman should be their defender or advocate, if he puts their case upon such untenable and extravagant grounds.

Then, sir, the gentleman has no fault to find with these recently promulgated South Carolina opinions. And, certainly, he need have none; for his own sentiments, as now advanced, and advanced on reflection, as far as I have been able to comprehend them, go to the full length of all these opinions. I propose, sir, to say something on these, and to consider how far they are just and constitutional. Before doing that, however, let me observe, that the eulogium pronounced on the character of the State of South Carolina, by the honorable gentleman, for her revolutionary and other merits, meets my hearty concurrence. I shall not acknowledge, that the honorable member goes before me in regard for whatever of distinguished talent, or distinguished character, South Carolina has produced. I claim part of the honor, I partake in the pride of her great names. I claim them for countrymen, one and all. The Laurens, the Rutledges, the Pinckneys, the Sumpters, the Marions Americans, all—whose fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines, than their talents and patriotism were capable of being circumscribed within the same narrow limits. In their day and generation they served and honored the country, and the whole country; and their renown is of the treasures of the whole country. Him whose honored name the gentleman himself bears—does he suppose me less capable of gratitude for his patriotism, or sympathy for his sufferings, than if his eyes had first opened upon the light in Massachusetts, instead of South Carolina? Sir, does he suppose it in his power to exhibit a South Carolina name so bright, as to produce envy in my bosom? No, sir—increased gratification and delight, rather. Sir, I thank God, that if I am gifted with little of the spirit which is said to be able to raise mortals to the skies, I have yet none, as I trust, of that other spirit, which would drag angels down. When I shall be found, sir, in my place here, in the Senate, or elsewhere, to sneer at public merit, because it happened to spring up beyond the little limits of my own State, or neighborhood; when I refuse, for any such cause, or for any cause, the homage due to American talent, to elevated patriotism, to sincere devotion to liberty and the country; or if I see an uncommon endowment of heaven—if I see extraordinary capacity and virtue in any son of the South—and if moved by local prejudice, gangrened by State jealousy, I get up here to abate the tithe of a hair from his just character and just fame, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth! Sir, let me recur to pleasing recollections—let me indulge in refreshing remembrance of the past—let me remind you that in early times no States cherished greater harmony, both of principle and of feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina. Would to God that harmony might again return. Shoulder to shoulder they went through the Revolution—hand in hand they stood around the Administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support. Unkind feeling, if it exist, alienation and distrust, are the growth, unnatural to such soils, of false principles since sown. They are weeds, the seeds of which that same great arm never scattered.

Mr. President, I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts—she needs none. There she is—behold her, and judge for yourselves. There is her history—the world knows it by heart. The past, at least, is secure. There is Boston, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill—and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for Independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia; and there they will lie forever. And, sir, where American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives, in the strength of its manhood, and full of its original spirit. If discord and disunion should wound it—if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk at and tear it; if folly and madness, if uneasiness, under salutary and necessary restraint, shall succeed to separate it from that Union, by which alone its existence is made sure, it will stand, in the end, by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked; it will stretch forth its arm with whatever of vigor it may still retain, over the friends who gather round it; and it will fall at last, if fall it must, amidst the proudest monuments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin.

There yet remains to be performed, Mr. President, by far the most grave and important duty which I feel to be devolved on me by this occasion. It is to state, and to defend, what I conceive to be the true principles of the constitution under which we are here assembled. I might well have desired that so weighty a task should have fallen into other and abler hands. I could have wished that it should have been executed by those, whose character and experience give weight and influence to their opinions, such as cannot possibly belong to mine.—But, sir, I have met the occasion, not sought it; and I shall proceed to state my own sentiments, without challenging for them any particular regard, with studied plainness, and as much precision as possible.

I understand the honorable gentleman from South Carolina to maintain, that it is a right of the state legislatures to interfere, whenever, in their judgment, this government transcends its constitutional limits, and to arrest the operation of its laws.

I understand him to maintain this right, as a right existing *under* the constitution, not as a right to overthrow it, on the ground of extreme necessity, such as would justify violent revolution.

I understand him to maintain an authority, on the part of the states, thus to interfere, for the purpose of correcting the exercise of power by the general government, of checking it, and of compelling it to conform to their opinions of the extent of its powers.

I understand him to maintain, that the ultimate power of judging of the constitutional extent of its own authority, is not lodged exclusively in the general government, or any branch of it; but that, on the contrary, the states may lawfully decide for themselves, and each state for itself, whether, in a given case, the act of the general government transcends its power.

I understand him to insist, that if the exigency of the case, in the opinion of any state government, require it, each state government may, by its own sovereign authority, annul an act of the general government, which it deems plainly and palpably unconstitutional.

This is the sum of what I understand from him to be the South Carolina doctrine. I propose to consider it, and to compare it with the constitution. Allow me to say, as a preliminary remark, that I call this the South Carolina doctrine, only because the gentleman himself has so denominated it. I do not feel at liberty to say that South Carolina, as a state, has ever advanced these sentiments. I hope she has not, and never may. That a great majority of her people are opposed to the tariff laws is doubtless true. That a majority, somewhat less than that just mentioned, conscientiously believe these laws unconstitutional, may probably also be true. But, that any majority holds to the right of direct state interference, at state discretion, the right of nullifying acts of congress by acts of state legislation, is more than I know, and what I shall be slow to believe.

That there are individuals, besides the honorable gentleman, who do maintain these opinions, is quite certain. I recollect the recent expression of a sentiment, which circumstances attending its utterance and publication justify us in supposing was not unpremeditated. "The sovereignty of "the state; never to be controlled, construed, or "decided on, but by her own feelings of honorable "justice."

[Mr. Hayne here rose, and said, that for the purpose of being clearly understood, he would state, that his proposition was in the words of the Virginia resolution, as follows:

"That this assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that, in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."]

Mr. Webster, resumed:

I am quite aware, Mr. President, of the existence of the resolution which the gentleman read, and has now repeated, and that he relies on it, as his authority. I know the source, too, from which it is understood to have proceeded. I need not say, that I have much respect for the constitutional opinions of Mr. Madison; they would weigh greatly with me, always. But, before the authority of his opinion be vouched for the gentleman's proposition, it will be proper to consider what is the fair interpretation of that resolution to which Mr. Madison is understood to have given his sanction. As the gentleman construes it, it is an authority for him. Possibly, he may not have adopted the right construction; that resolution declares, *that in the case of the dangerous exercise of powers, not granted by the General Government, the State may interpose to arrest the progress of the evil.* But how interpose, and what does this declaration purport? Does it mean no more, than that there may be extreme cases, in which the people, in any mode of assembling, may resist usurpation, and relieve themselves from a tyrannical Government? No one will deny this. Such resistance is not only acknowledged to be just in America, but in England also. Blackstone admits as much, in the theory and practice too, of the English constitution. We, sir, who oppose the Carolina doctrine, do not deny, that the people may, if they choose, throw off any government, when it becomes oppressive and intolerable, and erect a better in its stead. We all know, that civil institutions are established for the public benefit, and that when they cease to answer the ends of their existence, they may be changed. But I do not understand the doctrine now contended for, to be that which, for the sake of distinctness, we may call the right of revolution. I understand the gentleman to maintain, that without revolution, without civil commotion, without rebellion, a remedy for supposed abuse and transgression of the powers of the General Government, lies in a direct appeal to the interference of the State Governments.—[Mr. Hayne here rose: He did not contend, he said, for the mere right of revolution, but for the right of constitutional resistance. What he maintained was, that in case of a plain, palpable violation of the constitution by the General Government, a State may interpose, and that this interposition is constitutional.]—Mr. Webster resumed: So, sir, I understood the gentleman, and am happy to find that I did not misunderstand him. What he contends for is, that it is constitutional to interrupt the administration of the constitution itself, in the hands of those who are chosen and sworn to administer it, by the direct interference, in form of law, of the states, in virtue of their sovereign capacity. The inherent right in the people to reform their government, I do not deny; and they have another right, and that is, to resist unconstitutional laws, without overturning the Government. It is no doctrine of mine, that unconstitutional law binds the people. The great question is, *whose prerogative is it to decide on the constitutionality, or unconstitutionality, of the laws?* On that, the main debate hinges. The proposition, that in case of a supposed violation of the constitution by Congress, the states have a constitutional right to interfere, and annul the law of Congress, is the proposition of the gentleman: I do not admit it. If the gentleman had intended no more than to assert the right of revolution, for justifiable cause, he would have said only what all agree to. But I cannot conceive that there can be a middle course, between submission to the laws, when regularly pronounced constitutional, on the one hand, and open resistance, which is revolution, or rebellion, on the other. I say, the right of a state to annul a law of Congress, can not be maintained, but on the ground of the unalienable right of man to resist oppression; that is to say, upon the ground of revolution. I admit, that there is an ultimate violent remedy, above the constitution, and in defiance of the constitution, which may be resorted to, when a revolution is to be justified. But I do not admit, that, under the constitution, and in conformity with it, there is any mode in which a state government, as a member of the Union, can interfere and stop the progress of the general government, by force of her own laws, under any circumstances whatever.

This leads us to inquire into the origin of this government, and the source of its power. Whose agent is it? Is it the creature of the state legislatures, or the creature of the people? If the government of the United States be the agent of the state governments, then they may control it, provided they can agree in the manner of controlling it: if it is the agent of the people, then the people alone can control it, restrain it, modify or reform it. It is observable enough that the doctrine for which the honorable gentleman contends, leads him to the necessity of maintaining, not only that this general government is the creature of the states, but that it is the creature of the states severally; so that each may assert the power, for itself, of determining whether it acts within the limits of its authority. It is the servant of four and twenty masters, of different wills and different purposes; and yet bound to obey all. This absurdity, (for it seems no less,) arises from a misconception as to the origin of this government and its true character. It is, sir, the people's constitution, the people's government; made for the people; made by the people; and answerable to the people. The people of the United States have declared that this constitution shall be the supreme law. We must either admit the proposition, or dispute their authority.

The States are unquestionably sovereign, so far as their sovereignty is not affected by this supreme law. The state legislatures, as political bodies, however sovereign, are yet not sovereign over the people. So far as the people have given power to the general government, so far the grant is unquestionably good, and the government holds of the people, and not of the state governments. We are all agents of the same supreme power, the people. The general government and the state governments derive their authority from the same source. Neither can, in relation to the other, be called primary; though one is definite and restricted, and the other general and residuary. The national government possesses those powers which it can be shown the people have conferred on it, and no more. All the rest belongs to the state governments, or to the people themseves. So far as the people have restrained state sovereignty, by the expression of their will, in the constitution of the United States, so far it must be admitted state sovereignty is effectually controlled. I do not contend that it is, or ought to be, controlled further.—The sentiment to which I have referred, propounds that state sovereignty is only to be controlled by its own "feeling of justice;" that is to say, it is not to be controlled at all; for one who is to follow his own feelings is under no legal control. Now, however men may think this ought to be, the fact is, that the people of the United States have chosen to impose control on state sovereignties. The constitution has ordered the matter differently from what this opinion announces. To make war, for instance, is an exercise of sovereignty: but the constitution declares that no state shall make war.—To coin money is another exercise of sovereign power; but no state is at liberty to coin money. Again, the constitution says that no sovereign state shall be so sovereign as to make a treaty. These prohibitions, it must be confessed, are a control on the state sovereignty of South Carolina, as well as of the other states, which does not arise "from her own feelings of honorable justice." Such an opinion, therefore, is in defiance of the plainest provisions of the constitution.

There are other proceedings of public bodies which have already been alluded to, and to which I refer again for the purpose of ascertaining more fully, what is the length and breadth of that doctrine, denominated the Carolina doctrine, which the honorable member has now stood up on this floor to maintain. In one of them I find it resolved, that "the Tariff of 1828, and every other Tariff designed to promote one branch of industry, at the expense of others, is contrary to the meaning and intention of the Federal compact; and as such, a dangerous, palpable, and deliberate usurpation of power, by a determined majority, wielding the General Government beyond the limits of its delegated powers, as calls upon the states which compose the suffering minority, in their sovereign capability, to exercise the powers which, as sovereigns, necessarily devolve upon them, when their compact is violated."

Observe, sir, that this resolution holds the Tariff of 1828, and every other Tariff, designed to promote one branch of industry at the expense of another, to be such a dangerous, palpable, and deliberate usurpation of power, as calls upon the states, in their sovereign capacity, to interfere by their own power. This denunciation, Mr. President, you will please to observe, includes our old Tariff of 1816, as well as all others; because that was established to promote the interest of the manufacturers of cotton, to the manifest and admitted injury of the Calcutta cotton trade.

Observe, again, that all the qualifications are here rehearsed and charged upon the tariff, which are necessary to bring the case within the gentleman's proposition. The tariff is a usurpation; it is a dangerous usurpation; it is a palpable usurpation; it is a deliberate usurpation. It is such a usurpation, as calls upon the States to exercise their rights of interference.—Here is a case, then, within the gentleman's principles, and all his qualifications of his principles. It is a case for action. The Constitution is plainly, dangerously, palpably, and deliberately violated; and the States must interpose their own authority to arrest the law. Let us suppose the State of South Carolina to express this same opinion by the voice of her Legislature. That would be very imposing, but what then? Is the voice of one State conclusive? It so happens, that at the very moment when South Carolina resolves that the Tariff laws are unconstitutional, Pennsylvania and Kentucky resolve exactly the reverse. They hold those laws to be both highly proper, and strictly constitutional. And now, sir, how does the honorable member propose to deal with the case? How does he get out of this difficulty, upon any principle of his?—His construction gets us into it; how does he propose to get us out of it?

In Carolina, the tariff is a palpable, deliberate usurpation: Carolina, therefore, may *nullify* it, and refuse to pay the duties. In Pennsylvania, it is both clearly constitutional, and highly expedient; and there, the duties are to be paid. And yet we live under a government of uniform laws, and under a constitution, too, which contains an express provision, as it happens, that all duties shall be equal in all the States! Does not this approach absurdity?

If there be no power to settle such questions, independent of either of the States, is not the whole Union a rope of sand? Are we not thrown back again, precisely upon the old Confederation?

It is too plain to be argued. Four and twenty interpreters of constitutional law, each with a power to decide for itself, and none with authority to bind any body else, and this constitutional law the only bond of their Union? What is such a state of things, but a mere connexion during pleasure, or to use the phraseology of the times, *during feeling?* And that feeling, too, not the feeling of the people, who established the constitution, but the feeling of the State Governments.

In another of the South Carolina Addresses, having premised that the crisis requires 'all the concentrated energies of passion,' an attitude of open resistance to the laws, of the Union is advised. Open resistance to the laws, then, is the constitutional remedy, the conservative power of the State, which the South Carolina doctrines teach for the redress of political evils, real or imaginary. And its authors further say, that, appealing with confidence to the Constitution itself to justify their opinions, they cannot consent to try their accuracy by the courts of justice. In one sense, indeed, sir, this is assuming an attitude of open resistance in favor of liberty. But what sort of liberty? The liberty of establishing their own opinions, in defiance of the opinions of all others; the liberty of judging and deciding exclusively themselves, in a matter in which others have as much right to judge and decide as they; the liberty of placing their own opinions above the judgment of all others, above the laws and above the Constitution. This is their liberty, and this is the fair result of the proposition contended for by the honorable gentleman. Or it may be more properly said, it is identical with it, rather than a result from it. In the same publication we find the following: "Previously to our Revolution, when the arm of oppression was stretched over New England, where did our northern brethren meet with a braver sympathy than that which sprung from the bosom of Carolinians? *We had no extortion, no oppression, no collision with the King's ministers, no navigation interests springing up, in envious rivalry of England.*"

This seems extraordinary language. South Carolina no collision with the King's ministers, in 1775! no extortion! no oppression! But, sir, it is also most significant language. Does any man doubt the purpose for which it was penned? Can any one fail to see that it was designed to raise in the reader's mind the question, whether, at *this time*—that is to say in 1828—S. Carolina has any collision with the King's ministers, any oppression, or extortion, to fear from England? Whether, in short, England is not as naturally the friend of South Carolina as New England, with her navigation interests springing up in envious rivalry of England?

Is it not strange, sir, that an intelligent man in South Carolina, in 1828, should thus labor to prove, that, in 1775, there was no hostility, no cause of war, between South Carolina and England?—That she had no occasion in reference to her own interests, or from a regard to her own welfare, to take up arms in the revolutionary contest? Can any one account for the expression of such strange sentiments, and their circulation through the State, otherwise than by supposing the object to be, what I have already intimated, to raise the question, if they had no "collision" (mark the expression) with the ministers of King George the Third, in 1775, what *collision* have they, in 1828, with the ministers of King George the Fourth? What is there now in the existing state of things, to separate Carolina from *Old*, more, or rather, than from *New* England?

(*To be concluded.*)

The Edinburgh Scotsman contains a long and curious article on the condition of the Post Office Department in Ireland, which would seem to be a corrupt job throughout. There are 433 post offices in that country; the Scotsman affirms that the keepers of them are appointed without any regard to their fitness: that "every man about them receives his own letters free, and the letters of his friends, and his friends' friends to the tenth degree;" and that the "whole establishment is an unweeded garden—where negligence, idleness, waste, favoritism, and jobbing, run riot."—*Nat. Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½ a 4
black salts	3 a 3½	bars	4½ a 5
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16	white, in kegs	$3
Augers, qr.	6 a 7	dry, lb.	12
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	6a6½
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6	Leather, sole,	23 a 25
Butter, keg.	8	upper, doz.	$27a30
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50	calf skins,	15 a 24
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a 75	Lard,	4½a 5½
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4	Logwood,	2½ a 3
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6	Molasses,	35 a 40
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6¼
Coals, bush.	5 a 6¼		8d 6¼
Candles, lb.	9		6d 7
Copperas	3¼ a 3½		4d 7½
Cheese	6½ a 7	other	5 a 6½
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11	Oil, linseed, gal.	62½a65
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1
Cotton Wool	9 a 9½	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3½
Cotton Goods,		No. 2.	2½a3½
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11	No. 3,	2½a2½
4-4 Checks	12 a 14	letter	2½ a 4
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n.	5, 19½	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$8 2½ a 3	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9a10
hatcheled,	10	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy.	4-4 37a45	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 45
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5
herring,	6 59a7 50	do. Kentucky	3½ a 4
shad,	12 50	Sugar, N.O. lb. now	5½a9
mack'l.	8½ a 11	country,	7
Grain, wheat, bu	50a56	lump,	16 a 17
barley	50	loaf,	17 a 19
rye	45a50	Salt,	$2 12½ a 2 25
corn	37½a45	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	85	wire No. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00	Spades & shovels	$2a11
Bottles, porter groce	9	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts
½ do.	1½	leaf,	3 a 4
¼ do.	87½cts	Tallow, rendered	7
pint	62½	rough	4½ a 5
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a 81
Hemp, ton	90 a 95	H. skin,	70 a 75
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15	imperial,	1,50a1,40
green	5	Wax, bees'	18 a 20
Indigo, Span. lb.	2½a2½	Wool,	22 a 40
Bengal,	2½ a 2½	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.
blooms, Jun.	$90	new	22½a23
rolled	95	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	10½	black	14
pig, ton	$36 a 32	1-4 br. Sheeting,	9

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,		$8 00	a 9 00
Cap,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 00
Printing,	do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping,	do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea,	do do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,		25	a 75
Bordering,	do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,		5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.			25

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1830.

MR. WEBSTER.—Our readers will find in our paper this day, a considerable portion of this gentleman's second most able and eloquent speech: in our next we will conclude it. When we commenced its publication, we were fully aware that the space which it would necessarily occupy in our columns, would exclude that variety of matter which we generally wish to exhibit. Still we could not resist the temptation to serve up this rich and substantial treat for our patrons.

This speech has, perhaps very justly, been pronounced one of the most eloquent and powerful exhibitions of intellect which has been made in our legislative halls. Who that reads it will hesitate to make this admission? It is, indeed, filled with all the beauties of eloquence. How admirably he rolls back upon Colonel Hayne the application of the story of Banquo's ghost. Surely his last quotation from Macbeth must have produced visible shuddering in the Speaker's chair. Then the withering notice of Mr. Woodbury, as a "*scavenger,*" with "*an ass's load*" of old pamphlets, &c. and the admirable compliment to the statesmen and patriots of South Carolina, and the proud and dignified notice of Massachusetts. And yet again, what can excel the happy and good-natured manner in which he exposes the futility of *Senator* Hayne's argument, by marching out *General* Hayne at the head of his command. But we must terminate this inventory of the beauties, which are "too numerous to mention."

It was not our intention to notice this speech as a mere specimen of eloquence. It has much higher merits. The glow of patriotism, the display of good feeling towards the *whole* country, without regard to geographical lines, the utter absence of all sectional prejudices, and the sound constitutional doctrines which pervade the speech, are its greatest and most admirable excellencies. It is for these that the country's gratitude is due to Mr. Webster, and to these we now wish to call the attention of our readers.

Col. Benton, the desperate and unprincipled demagogue from Missouri, had made an insidious attempt to sow the seeds of discord and suspicion between the citizens of the East and the West.—For this purpose, he had boldly asserted that the eastern States were jealous of the prosperity of the western. Mr. Hayne followed in the same track, and boldly advocated the doctrine, that a State legislature has a right to nullify an act of Congress. Such was the situation of the controversy in Congress, when Mr. Webster rose to reply to the insidious and dangerous doctrines of the Senators from Missouri and South Carolina. In the first place, it was asserted that one section of our country was hostile to the other, and secondly, it was urged that a State legislature had a right to nullify any act of Congress which they believed to be unconstitutional, such as the Tariff. Truly this, of itself, was an alarming state of things.

But even this is not the whole fearful aspect of the case. In South Carolina, a severance of the Union is boldly advocated. The "Southern Times," a newspaper published at the seat of Government of South Carolina, had lately only reached its sixth number, and a great portion of three of those numbers was occupied with the essays of Lælius, who labors to prove the right and expediency of severing the Union, and the *inability* of the northern states to prevent it. We have given the close of the third number in our paper to-day. Such, then, was the crisis of affairs when Mr. Webster brought his mighty mind to bear upon this subject. Under such circumstances, all that glow of eloquence and patriotism which he displays, was well, was nobly exerted, to allay sectional prejudices, and to dissipate erroneous constitutional opinions.

If any man is weak enough to assign to Mr. Hayne the palm of eloquence, yet he, weak as he may be, must admit, that all that eloquence was displayed in the defence and creation of sectional prejudices and dangerous constitutional doctrines: while to Mr. Webster, he must grant the possession of fervent patriotism, and those sound constitutional principles which tend to promote the union, prosperity, and happiness of our country.

From the Southern Times.

To lay aside, as much as possible, the vagueness of a general sketch, we will particularize more minutely the features of the northern character, that strike our attention with the highest interest in this question. To go into detail, the citizens of the New England States have been made, by their sectarian creeds, by their commercial habits, and by the maxims of their countryman, Franklin, thrifty and pacific. The New Yorkers have been modeled by their Eastern neighbors, into a close resemblance. In fact, a large portion of their State has been settled by emigrants from New England. They present from these circumstances an identity of views and opinions with their Yankee brethren. In Pennsylvania, the Quaker spirit of its founders has settled with a leaden pressure that weighs down the land with apathy.—From this dead repose, of the moral and intellectual faculties, no stimulus seems to be capable of arousing them, but the pleasure of fleecing the rich farmers of the South, and the intense hatred they bear to us as the holders of slaves. Happy as they might be in causing our murder and destruction by servile insurrection, they are perhaps less warlike than any community on earth, with the exception of the Chinese, to whom they exhibit a remarkable similarity. New Jersey is an insignificant abridgement of New York and Pennsylvania. Delaware is one of the United States. Ohio is numerically more formidable; but all that has been observed of her mother, Pennsylvania, will apply with the strictest propriety to her. Maryland comes last under review. The time has not been remote, when that State would have been prominent in the avowal and defence of independent principles. She is daily becoming more narrow and mercenary. Maryland is still too essentially agricultural, and too much interested in her slave property, to concur with the remainder of the Northern States in hostile measures, that must inevitably have the tendency of ruining her prosperity. This would create a division in that State, that would preserve her neutrality, if it did not incline her to co-operate with the Southern Confederacy. Independently of this, Maryland, with her small population and exposed situation, would be so very unequal in a contest with her powerful neighbor; the Commonwealth of Virginia, so liable to devastation as a frontier field of action, that we may assert, she would be too happy in maintaining a resolute neutrality. But if she did not, we can easily foresee what would be her sufferings during the war from the South, and may safely predict her ruin subsequent to the war by her Northern allies. She would exemplify, what is by no means of singular occurrence to the weaker members of a confederacy, in such contests, a remarkable susceptibility of damage, and a complete impotency of retaliation.

From this survey, I flatter myself, that I have manifested the improbability of action, in the people of the North. We do not hesitate to say, that they would oppose no impediment to the dissolution of the Federal compact. LÆLIUS.

COL. BENTON.—We have several times heard the inquiry made, what was Benton's ulterior object, in his late attempt to excite jealousy and suspicion between eastern and western states?—Some persons have supposed that the object was to produce a closer alliance between the south and the west, and thus secure some western support for Mr. Calhoun. We think that probably the Colonel had this object in view, but the immediate object was to prepare the way for the introduction of his insidious bill for the reduction of duties on imports. The very prompt manner in which Mr. McDuffie's bill had been rejected, on its first reading, by the union of the members from the eastern, middle, and western states, must have satisfied the Colonel that the Tariff could not be repealed, unless jealousy and suspicion could be excited among its friends. Something, therefore, must be done to create discord, and the Colonel bent himself to this "dirty work." Happily, however, the ardent patriotism, the fervid eloquence, and the sound principles of Mr. Webster, were interposed, and this deceitful attempt was rendered as unsuccessful as it was unprincipled. If Mr. Benton's scheme had succeeded, we fear the Tariff would have been jeopardied.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURER.—We have received the first number of a newspaper published under this title in our city. The matter of this paper is judiciously selected, well arranged, and the mechanical execution very good.—We wish the editor all success in his undertaking.

Extract of a letter, dated Harrisburgh, March 2.

The final vote on the Improvement Bill was taken in the House this morning, ayes 42, nays 51. So many amendments have been made to the original Bill, as reported by the Committee, that I can hardly state them. It contained, however, the appropriation for the main route, the north and west branch of the Susquehanna—100,000 dollars for Turnpikes—100,000 dollars for Columbia Rail Road. Total amount of new appropriations, $935,000.—A tax of 25 cents per ton on all coal transported by the canal, was added to the Bill.—What course will now be pursued, I cannot at present inform you.

For the Gazette.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

From Capt. Church, of the Steamer Robert Fulton, which arrived yesterday, from Louisville, we learn that the Steamer Helen M'Gregor, on her passage up from New Orleans, burst a boiler at Memphis, which killed and scalded a large number of her deck passengers and crew.

The gentleman who conveyed this melancholy information to Louisville, was a cabin passenger on the M'Gregor, and came over land from Memphis. He left the boat an hour after the explosion occurred, when all was in confusion, and he cannot give names, or state with accuracy the loss of lives; but it was believed that upwards of thirty were killed, and thirty or forty more scalded!

The cabin passengers were all at breakfast when the accident occured, and all escaped without injury. The Helen M'Gregor was a large, fine boat, engaged regularly in the trade between Shippingport and New Orleans.

From the National Gazette.

The National Intelligencer contains an elaborate reply from General Hayne to Mr. Webster's second speech. The following note, appended to the reply, explains its appearance in the present form:

"The lateness of the hour when Mr. W. resumed his seat, compelled Mr. H. to curtail his remarks in reply, especially, those which related to the Constitutional question. In the speech, as here reported, the arguments omitted are supplied. The great importance of the question makes it desirable, that nothing should be omitted necessary to its elucidation."

We have read closely, and from curiosity, the arguments thus supplied. In our humble opinion, Mr. Webster's doctrines remain unshaken and irrefragable. Gen. Hayne declares against the whole system of internal improvements, and contends that under the constitution the Supreme Court cannot assume jurisdiction over questions arising between the individual States and the United States: in a word, each State may resist and "nullify" any law which it chooses to represent as unconstitutional. According to the Washington Telegraph, Mr. Grundy, also,

"Contended that, whenever a sovereign State, acting in its highest political attitude of power, a Convention, had solemnly "*nullified,*" to use the words of Mr. Jefferson, an act of Congress, it then became the duty of Congress to abandon the exercise of the disputed power, or refer it back to the *arbiters*, provided *by the Constitution*, the people of the several States called into general Convention under the provisions of that instrument."

This theory nullifies the Constitution itself. It virtually places the Federal compact and *National* Government at the mercy of each of the States. The contemporary exposition of our system, by the writers of the Federalist, is widely different. General Hayne and Mr. Grundy proceed with two palpable fallacies—they treat the States as exterior to the General Government, and they moot abuses which are scarcely possible. The former says,—"Suppose Congress should pass an Agrarian Law or a law emancipating our slaves, or abolish the trial by jury, or the freedom of the press," &c. It was in this illogical way, that the battle was waged against the adoption of the Constitution, when it was proposed to the States. The answer of the Federalist should now be consulted.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The total number of steam boats on the waters of the State of New York, is ninety-one, including five British. Upon the Hudson, there are five or six lines of tow boats, (comprising about forty boats) of various burdens, from 100 to 300 tons. The aggregate of the tonnage of the steam boats is upwards of twelve thousand.

The Police of France makes active war upon all pictures of Napoleon, and upon Beranger's songs.

It is announced in the Paris papers of the 12th January, that "a number of female prisoners" would stand in the *pillory* the next day—a spectacle which could scarcely be expected in the capital that boasts of being the most refined, gallant, and enlightened of the world.

An English bakehouse has been established in Paris for the gratification of the English residents there. Most of the Paris bakers make bread to perfection, but nationality of prejudice must be indulged. It is not improbable that the inhabitants of the Isle of Sky would be glad to transport their fogs with them, if they should emigrate to Italy.

Providence, (R. I.) Feb. 23.—Manufactures, in Providence, are looking up. The broad cloth business is said to yield a fair profit, notwithstanding the heavy duty on imported wool. Mr. Z. Allen makes elegant and durable cloths, at from three to four dollars per yard.

The King of France has presented the new Queen of Spain with one million of francs, on the occasion of her marriage—*plectuntur Achivi.*

CONGRESS.

March 3.—In Senate, the President communicated a remonstrance, from sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, against any interference, on the part of Congress, with the existing laws for the opening and transmission of the mail on Sunday; and Mr. Marks presented a memorial from the same state, praying that so much of the Post Office laws as requires secular labor on Sunday, may be repealed; and also a petition from 617 ladies of Pittsburgh, praying that Congress may protect the Southern Indians. Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Burlington, New Jersey, remonstrating against the removal of the Indians to the West. Several other petitions, memorials and resolutions, were presented by Messrs. Sillsbee, King, Noble, Ellis, Foot, Chase, Tyler and Frelinghuysen; after which, on motion of Mr. Ellis, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, which occupied the remainder of the day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Powers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, presented a report on the subject of administration of justice within the District. Among the bills which came under the consideration of the House, was one reported by Mr. White, of New York, from the Committee appointed in the case of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased; which was disposod of in the usual manner, by being read twice, referred to a Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Militia, presented a communication received from the Secretary of War, on the subject of that important arm of national defence. It was committed to a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.—The resolution of Mr. Vinton, as amended by Mr. Foster, and subsequently modified, on the subject of printing the laws relative to the condition of the Indians, was then taken up, and Mr. Lumpkin, Mr. Storrs, of New York, Mr. Burges, Mr. Polk, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, Mr. Bell, Mr. Ingersoll, and Mr. Goodenow, took part in the discussion which subsequently occurred upon it. The further consideration of the bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur, was postponed until Friday next, by a vote of 86 to 72. The report of the Committee on Elections, in the case of Loyall *vs.* Newton, was taken up, when Mr. Loyall addressed the House until the adjournment.

March 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Clayton concluded his speech in the debate on Mr. Foot's resolution; after which the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, made a report upon the memorials concerning the transportation of the mail on Sunday, adverse to the petitions of those who wish the transportation discontinued. A motion was made to print ten thousand copies, which motion was pending when the hour devoted to such business elapsed. The House afterwards took up the case of Loyall vs. Newton, but had not decided when the House adjourned.

March 5.—In the Senate the bill to provide for taking the fifth Census was read the third time and passed.

The House of Representatives ordered the printing of ten thousand copies of the Report of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, adverse to stopping the mails. The minority upon the Committee then presented their views upon the same subject, and the House ordered ten thousand copies of that Report also to be printed, to be appended to the first report. Mr. Vinton's resolution, relative to printing those laws of Georgia, which go to extend the jurisdiction of the State over the Indians, was taken up, the question being on a motion to lay it on the table, which motion was rejected, ayes 67, noes 111. The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections in the case of Loyall vs. Newton.—*Nat. Journal.*

A Hint.—The New York Courier, speaking of the Jackson party, says: "The reception of so many *Federalists* in our ranks has been a fatal error, but not too late to remedy!"

This must be particularly agreeable to President Jackson, who so honorably recommended federalists to Mr. Monroe, and has himself nominated about fifty federalists (many of them altogether the best appointments he has made) to the most important offices in his gift. Among them is Mr. Berrien, a gentleman of decided talents and character, who denounced the war of 1812 in his speech at Savannah with more virulence than any other federalist, except Josiah Quincy.

It would seem from this hint in the Courier, that the Jackson federalists are to be turned out of office. Such a *reform* would make more overturnings than any thing the party has yet attempted. Let them try it, and the ranks of the Jackson party would be left a disorganized body, with scarcely a single efficient leader. In this state the most prominent Jackson men are *federalists*. They opposed John Quincy Adams because they could not forgive what they called his apostacy from federalism.—*Proc. Daily Adv.*

Powers of Attorney.—The Superior Court on Saturday last, made an important decision on this subject, which cannot be too generally known.—A note, indorsed under a power of attorney, was discounted by one of the banks in this city, and the proceeds drawn out by the agent. It appeared, however, that, on the day previous, the principal to whom the note belonged, and who resided in Massachusetts, had died, without any knowledge of the event on the part of the bank or the agent. The Court held that this indorsement was void—that, by the common law, death, whether known or not, operates as an instantaneous revocation—and that, as a necessary consequence, the bank could not recover on the note. The principle of the decision, as will be seen, is equally applicable to the case of a transfer of stock, or any other act done under a power.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

We had a presentiment that *Anti-Masonry* would be imputed to *Federalism;* and so it happens. Some twenty years ago, in the ancient and honorable town of *Dumfries*, there was a worthy Major who ascribed all the rain and the wind, the heat and the cold, smut and drought, to a Comet that had alarmed him and half Scotland a quarter of a century before. He waxed angry when any other explanation of existing evils was attempted, than his own, which he constantly vociferated or muttered:—"It is all owing to *the cursed Comet.*"

Federalism is the Comet of many who are not quite so honest as was the gallant Scot, and who seem to think that mere violence against the alleged political vices of others is equivalent to public virtue in themselves. They do not merely compound for sins they affect by damning those they "have no mind to," but compound for what they boldly practise by denouncing it in others even falsely. Your systematic place-hunter is the very person to charge, with designs upon office, a quiet citizen, who perhaps has never sought it, and who prefers the fruits of his own independent industry to any salary or authority which the government could bestow. There is another kind of modest assurance, with which the public intellect is insulted. When an election has been carried, a certain number of the victors, eager to enjoy a monopoly of the loaves and fishes, strive, by reviving obsolete party distinctions, to get rid of such of their auxiliaries as originally bore a different party name. After the battle, they subject their array to an expurgatory anathema, to secure the lion's share of the spoil.—*Nat. Gazette.*

The Canal.—We hear that the water has been let into the new cut of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from the Powder House down to the old Locks, and that the navigation, which has been for some time obstructed by the operations on that part of the Canal, has been resumed, several boats having come down to Georgetown from the river above. This piece of Canal, about two miles in length, is spoken of as a beautiful sheet of water, which answers all the expectations of its projectors and managers. It is believed that, from its dimensions and general construction, the travelling on this Canal will be more expeditious than has yet been realized on any known Canal. One of the boats, lightly laden, is said to have travelled the two miles in sixteen minutes; that is, at the rate of eight miles per hour.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, February 2.

Murderous Battle.—A gentleman who arrived here yesterday, direct from the Western Creek Agency, informs us, that a war party of Osages returned before he left, from a successful expedition against the Pawnee Indians. He was informed by one of the Chiefs that the party surprised a Pawnee village, high up on the Arkansas, and completely surrounded it before the inmates were apprised of their approach. At first, the Pawnees showed a disposition to resist, but finding themselves greatly outnumbered by their assailants, soon sallied forth from their village, and took refuge in the margin of a lake, where they again made a stand.

Here they were again hemmed in by the Osages, who, throwing away their guns, fell upon them with their knives and tomahawks, and did not cease the work of butchery as long as any remained to resist them. No one escaped! *All were slain!* save a few who were taken prisoners, and who are perhaps destined to suffer a more cruel death than those who were butchered on the spot. Our informant did not learn what number of the Pawnees were killed, but understood that the Osages brought in sixty or seventy scalps, besides several prisoners. The victorious party did not lose a man.

We also learn, that the Osages are so much elated with this victory, that another war party were preparing to go on an expedition against some Choctaws who reside on Red River, with whom they have been at variance for some time past.

The Citizens' Canal line of steam-boats between Baltimore and Philadelphia have declared a dividend of ten per cent. for the last eight months that the line has been running: to this is to be added the travelling tickets previously given to the stockholders, which will make the dividend 14½ per cent. for that time.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ship Erie, Captain Funck, we have received Paris dates to January 20th, and Havre to the 21st, both inclusive.

The Messrs. Rothschild have contracted to furnish the loan of 80,000,000 francs in Rentes, at 4 per cent. advertised for by the government of France. They offered 102fr. 7½c. per 100fr. which was the best offer made;—no other going above 100fr.

Letters of Jan. 1st from Leghorn state that advices had been received from Constantinople, announcing the disgrace of the Grand Vizier. The Sultan appears to wish to rid himself of the most obstinate of his Pachas, and it is believed that the Pacha Scutari and the Pacha of Servia will be sacrificed.

The last male descendant of the celebrated Marshall de Lœwendhal died recently in Copenhagen. The King of Denmark has under these circumstances authorized M. Huggens, Netherlands Ambassador at the United States, whose mother was a Lœwendhal, to assume the name, title, and arms of that family.

The Dutch papers announce that several Independent Members of the Second Chamber of the States General have just been dismissed from posts which they held under the Government.

The Aviso of Toulon states that the brig Le Volage sailed on the 11th Jan. with despatches for Admiral de Rigny, containing his recall to France. According to some, the brave Admiral is required to fill his post of Maritime Prefect: but according to others, it is to enter into the Administration he is called home.

The cold weather is a prominent topic of remark, not only in the Paris papers, but to some extent throughout Europe. Many persons had been frozen to death. Even in Spain the rivers have been passable on the ice with loaded carts,—a circumstance which had not occured before in 45 years. At Saragossa the trees of the promenade had been cut down, and the wood distributed to the poor.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March* 2.

The source from which comes the information contained in the following extracts of letters is respectable; but we cannot vouch for its accuracy. Nothing of the same purport is disclosed to the British public down to the 16th Jan.—*Nat. Gaz.*

LONDON, 4th Jan. 1830.

"It was said yesterday, that our Ministers had unanimously declared themselves against the usurper of Portugal, in the last Cabinet Council: and that in obedience to His Majesty's positive orders, three couriers will be shortly despatched for Vienna, Petersburgh, and Lisbon, in order to announce officially the determination of the Government of Great Britain, and induce the other Courts to concur in the restoration of the Constitutional Government in Portugal. It was added, that Lord Aberdeen intimated to the Agent of Don Miguel that he might return to Portugal, as his mission had become useless. They say the Marquis de Palmella is certain George IV. will not fail in his promises, and that the year 1830 will see Donna Maria seated on her throne at Lisbon. There has been great fluctuation in Portuguese boads: there are many sellers, but no buyers. It is feared a general bankruptcy will, in the course of January, be experienced at Lisbon; and that distress will, if there be no foreign interference, upset the priest-ridden government of Miguel."

"*London, 5th January.—Private Correspondence.*

"It is said Lord Aberdeen has received very bad news from Lisbon, and that our Consul General, Mr. Mackenzie, has asked for his recall. It appears, as the crisis approaches, Don Miguel becomes more furious. Many British subjects have lately been imprisoned at Lisbon: the Consul demanded official explanation of Viscount Santarem, who not giving any, Mr. Mackenzie went personally to Queluz, where he was not admitted to an interview. The steamboat which plies to Lisbon, has sailed with despatches, and with Don Miguel's agent on board, who returns to Portugal."

The London Morning Chronicle observes.

"More lives were lost in two or three years, in an attempt to dragoon the people of Scotland into obedience to the Church of England, than fell by the Inquisition, since its origin to the present day."

EGYPT.—*Alexandria, Dec.* 10.—A steam boat is expected at Suez from Bombay with travellers and despatches. This is the first attempt of the kind upon the Red Sea. If it succeed, a communication will be opened between England and the Indies by way of Egypt.

This new communication might become of great importance to this country. A courier has arrived here in 15 days from London via Trieste, and is waiting for the steam boat. An English vessel of war entered our port to-day, to take the expected travellers and despatches to Corfu.

Commerce languishes, and no amelioration can be hoped for before the overflow of the Nile takes place. For some time past the Government has favored, perhaps injudiciously, the culture of flax at the expense of cotton: it is possible that the low price of the latter product in the markets of Europe, has been the cause.

WARSAW.—A linen draper of this city has lately been swindled in the following manner:—A gentleman and lady, accompanied by a nurse, carrying a child, came to the linen draper's shop and purchased a considerable quantity of goods. The bill being made out, the goods packed up, and the moment of payment arrived, the husband put his hand in his pocket and missed his purse. How unfortunate, he had left it behind! His spouse, too, had forgot to bring any money with her. The worthy pair appeared quite distressed at this accident. At last it was arranged that the nurse should stop in the shop with the child until the money was sent. In an instant the merchandise was deposited in a droshke, in which the lady and the gentleman also placed themselves, and drove off. The maid was shown into a back parlor, where the females of the linen draper's family fondled the child. After waiting some time, she went to the door, under pretence of looking for the person who was to bring the money, and disappeared.—Thus the linen draper, besides losing his goods, has got an addition to his family.—*German Paper.*

The following are some of the results of a comparative table published recently by M. Balbi, upon the relative length of the night, in several parts of the globe, from the equator to Melville Island. The longest night at Cayenne and Pondichery is 12 hours; at Hayti, 13 hours; at Ispahan, 14; at Paris, Dijon, and Circassonne, 15; at Arras and Dublin, 16; at Copenhagen and Riga, 17; at Stockholm, 18; at Drontheim, in Norway, Archangel, &c. 20; at Ulea, in Bothnia, 21; and at Tornes, 22. At Enoutekies, the total absence of the sun endures 45 days consecutively; at Wardbuns, 66; at Cape North, 74; and lastly, Melville Island is totally destitute of light for 102 days.

A woman living at Anton, being on her way on horseback, a few days ago, to Chateau Chinon, was overtaken by a horseman, who entered into conversation with her. In the course of the colloquy she told him that she was going to the latter place, to pay the sum of 2,000 fr. Her companion replied that he was bound thither also, and proposed to travel together. Upon reaching a lonely part of the road, the man alighted, and drawing a pistol demanded the 2,000 fr. After some hesitation, she threw down the money, and rode off at full speed. It so happened that the robber had let go his bridle, and his horse galloping off after the other, arrived at Chatean Chinon at the same time. The woman immediately made a declaration of all the circumstances to a magistrate, and upon a cloak-case attached to the saddle of the stranger's horse being examined, it was found to contain 5,000 fr., so that the highwayman is 3,000 fr. *minus* by the adventure.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

March 8. Lark.
" 9. Mountaineer.
" " Packet.
" " Messenger.
" 10. Ruhamah.
" 11. Robert Fulton.

DEPARTED.

March 8. Native.
" 9. Monticello.
" " Monongahela.
" " Reindeer.
" " Lark.
" 10. Niagara.
" " Paragon.
" 11. Corsair, [a new boat.]

Died,

On the 4th inst. Miss MARY FORWARD, eldest daughter of Walter Forward, Esq.

GOLD-EDGED CHINA.

JUST RECEIVED, by the subscribers, a very choice assortment of

GOLD-EDGED FRENCH PORCELAIN

TEA WARE,

Consisting of *Teas, Plates, Bowls, Cake Plates,* &c. which they offer for sale by the single set, or larger quantity.

WETMORE & HAVENS.
March 12—4t. Second street, near Wood.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the corner of Sixth and Wood streets, on Wednesday night, the 10th inst. between sunset and 10 o'clock, two iron bars, each about 4 feet 9 inches long, with a hole in one end, used to secure the window shutters. The above reward will be given for information that will lead to a conviction of the offenders. Inquire of the Editor. Pittsburgh, March 12—3t.

A GARDENER WANTED.

APPLY TO WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr. Allegheny-town. March 12—3t

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the manufacturing of

Knob, Rim, Fine Plate and Bombury

LOCKS.

Also, the improved SHUTTER FASTENERS.

They would beg leave to state, that they have made an improvement in the construction of Knob Locks, for which a patent has been granted by the United States, which they can recommend, (as superior to any imported,) to those who are desirous of having good Locks on their buildings.—They intend keeping a constant supply of the articles of their manufacture with Geo. Cochran, of Rd. late Agent of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, where they can be had at the manufacturers' prices.

In connexion with the Lock establishment, they have in operation *A Brass and Iron Foundry,* where Stove, Fender, and Tea-Kettle Knobs, of various sizes, and of the newest patterns, can be had at the shortest notice, and at reduced prices. Brass Castings made to order. Also, small Iron Castings annealed. Counter Weights, and various other articles in the line. Orders for any of the articles of our manufacture, addressed to Mr. *Geo. Cochran,* or to the manufactory, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

J. & J. PATTERSON, Jr.

N. B. Patterns for Brass or Iron Castings, left with Mr. Cochran, will be promptly attended to.

Birmingham, near Pittsburgh, March 5.—w6t

Splendid Luck at Clarke's Office.

THE following were the drawn numbers in the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania, Class No. 4, for 1830:

28, 35, 24, 6, 32, 5, 46, 49.

Combination, Nos. 6, 24, 46, the handsome Capital of $1000, was sold at Clarke's Office, to a gentleman of this city, for which the cash has already been advanced.

March 12, 1830.—2t

ALEXANDER OTTERSON is a candidate for the office of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR.* February 9—tc.

THE Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will meet on Monday evening, the 15th instant. Lecture by Dr. Bruce. JOHN M'FADEN, March 12. Secretary

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened by the undersigned Commissioners, on Monday, 12th day of April next, at the Office of the Birmingham Glass Company, and at the Office of Robert Burke, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, for receiving subscriptions of stock to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Turnpike Road.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER,
OLIVER ORMSBY,
FREDERICK WENDT,
AARON SULLIVAN,
DOMINICK O'CONNER,
ROBERT BURKE,
JAMES PATTERSON, (Birm.)
JOHN M'DONALD,
FREDERICK BAUSMAN,

March 12—4t. Commissioners.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

NUMBERS Drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 4 for 1830:

28, 35, 24, 6, 32, 5, 46, 49.

Nos. 5, 32, 49, one quarter of the prize of

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

was sold to a resident of this city and paid this morning, by GEORGE A COOK,

Agent for the Managers, No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, March 11, 1830.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 5 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, ON FRIDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,180		1,180
3	1,000		3,000
3	500		1,500
4	300		1,200
10	200		2,000
10	150		1,500
20	100		2,000
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
46	40		1,840
46	30		1,380
92	25		2,300
92	20		1,840
920	12		11,040
8280	6		49,680
9624 prizes			$124,020

15180 blanks—24804 tickets.

Tickets -	$6 00	Quarters -	$1 50
Halves -	3 00	Eighths -	75

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Apply to or address GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street. Managers Office, March 12, 1830.

C. J. SHEPPARD Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—6mo.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN F. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET.

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line.

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yr

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 29th day of March instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all the right, title and interest of Daniel Beltzhoover, of, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate and lying in the township of Pitt, in the county of Allegheny, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a locust post on the bank of the Allegheny river, thence by other land of the said Daniel Beltzhoover south forty-eight degrees and a half, east three hundred and thirty-three perches to a stone heap, thence north twenty-seven degrees, east one hundred and ninety-three perches to a black oak grub, thence north seventy-two degrees, west eighty perches to a post, thence by land of James B. Clow, south fifty-five degrees and a half, west one hundred and nine perches to a post, and thence by land of James B. Clow, north fifty-eight and a half degrees, west one hundred and seventy-three perches to a post on the bank of the Allegheny river, and thence down the said river by the several courses thereof fifty-two perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and eighty four acres and eighty-nine perches strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of the said Daniel Beltzhoover of, in and to the following described piece of land, adjoining the above, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a sugar tree on the bank of the Allegheny river, and running by other lands of the said Daniel Beltzhoover south forty-eight degrees and a half, east three hundred and fifty perches to a post, thence north twenty-seven degrees, east forty-eight perches and six-tenths, to a pile of stones, thence by the remainder of the tract, of which the tract hereby granted is a part, north forty-eight degrees and a half, west three hundred and thirty-six perches, to a post on the bank of the said river, and thence down the same forty-seven perches and seven-tenths to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and one acres and nineteen perches, strict measure.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Beltzhoover, at the suit of James Irwin, surviving Mortgagee of Casper Waldhour, the committee of the person and estate of Catharine Waldhouse, a lunatic.

WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff.

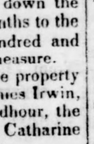
March 5, 1830.—3t.

TO LET,

THE three story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 86 Market street. It is a first rate business stand, and near the Market. Possession given on the first April next. Apply to R. M. PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1830.—3t

FOR RENT,



A LOT OF GROUND, on Grant's Hill, containing between 5 and 6 acres, with a convenient Dwelling House. Possession given on first April. Terms moderate. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th Street.

March 2.—1mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.—This steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15, 1829—1y.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles. July 4, 1828—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—t1Jy.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE Brick Dwelling House on the corner of 4th and Market Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Hetich. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms inquire of W. W. IRWIN, Corner of Liberty Street and Cecil's Alley.

March 2.—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH EXCHANGE

FOR RENT.

THIS establishment is nearly finished, and will be ready for occupying in April next. It is situated in a central part of the city, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets; St. Clair being the great leading street and thoroughfare from the Public Square or Diamond to the Allegheny Bridge, about two hundred yards from the former and one hundred and sixty yards from the latter. It fronts on St. Clair street 112 feet, extending back 48 feet, and on Penn street 120 feet, extending back 25 feet, with a wing 20 feet wide, extending back from the N. E. end of the main building on Penn street, in a line parallel with the principal building on St. Clair street, 112 feet to an alley 16 feet wide: which alley extends through past the main building to St. Clair street. Along this alley are erected a Bath House, Smoke House, and other necessary buildings, so as to enclose a handsome area or yard, with paved foot ways and handsome circular mounds of grass and shrubbery, and a fountain which will throw the water thirty feet high, and from which, by means of a hose, the yard, the whole roof, and every room in the house can be watered. The whole is four stories high, including the basement at the corner and along Penn street. There are about one hundred apartments, of which eighty-six have fire-places. On the first story, at the right of the hall or main entrance from St. Clair street, are two parlors of 23 by 21 feet, with folding doors to connect them; and to the left, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, is the bar room of 22 feet square, into which is an entrance both from the hall and Penn street. A dining room, extending from the bar room along Penn street 78 feet wide, in which 200 persons can with convenience dine. At the east end of the dining room is an entrance or hall from Penn street, having on the left two parlors. The ceiling of these, as well as of all the parlors up stairs and a number of the bed chambers, is 13½ feet high. Four fancy store rooms, fronting on St. Clair street, 15 by 48 feet, which communicate in the rear with the area or tavern yard, and may be rented with the Exchange, or not, as may be desired. Four staircases, two of which are of the best quality and ornamental, one passing up in the main hall from St. Clair street, and the other at the end of the hall which enters from Penn street. This hall and staircase are intended more particularly for the family keeping the house, and those families and boarders who do not wish to pass through the main hall, although the communication throughout the building by means of either hall and staircase is equally convenient and pleasant. On the second story are six large parlors of about 22 feet square, some of which are connected by doors between them and the others with bed rooms attached, so as to make them very convenient for private parties and families. All the other rooms are intended for bed chambers, the smallest not being less than 15 by 18 feet, and many much larger and susceptible of being converted into parlors if necessary. Under the back wing and four fancy stores, are fine dry cellars. In the basement of the main building at the corner and along Penn street, are six large rooms, of from 24 to 20 feet square, three of which are intended for kitchen and domestic purposes, and the other three for barber and other shops or offices, as may be required. An apparatus or machine is affixed for hoisting the dishes from the kitchen to closets adjoining to the dining room. Under the pavement in the area or yard is a spacious ice house, now filled with ice, with an arched way under ground from the kitchen to the ice house, and on each side of the door of which is a large closet with shelves, to preserve fresh provisions in the summer. At the base of the kitchen are cast metal pipes for the purpose of conveying off all surplus water and wash. Under the foot way along the whole front of 232 feet, are large arched vaults for holding coal, wood, &c. The kitchen, bar room, bath house, and yard, have hydrants of the best water. The dining room and parlors are finished in the best, and all the other rooms in a plain, neat, and substantial manner.—The whole building is of the best brick, except the basement, which is of cut stone, and the four fancy store rooms, which are in front of handsome cut stone pillars and lintels. The steps into the basement rooms, as also the steps and platforms into the hall and bar room, are of cut stone, with iron railing. The building presents a beautiful front, and is so constructed and situated as to be in little danger from fire.

The great need and opening for an extensive house in this city, induced the erection of this establishment, which, it is confidently believed, is surpassed by few in the Union, and by none in the western country. The Exchange is for rent, either for one or more years. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for keeping a first rate public house. Further information can be had by applying to the subscriber, if by letter, postage paid. JOHN M'DONALD.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1830.—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER Front, between Market and Wood streets has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Jeb Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of OWEN & HAYDEN, and have taken store No. 7, Commercial Row, Cincinnati, lately occupied by B. Hayden & Co. for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION, STEAM BOAT and other AGENCY BUSINESS, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

ALLISON OWEN,
ALFRED HAYDEN,

Reference in Pittsburgh, to

MESSRS. RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

O. & H. will pay particular attention to the receiving and forwarding of goods of every description. March 5, 1830.—4w

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 82¼ THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market.—A situation as Clerk or Salesman, is wanted on the 1st April, in this city, or any other commercial place adjacent, by a young man, now employed as salesman in a country dry goods store. He is well acquainted with mercantile business, writes a fair hand, has a perfect knowledge of book-keeping by double entry, speaks both the English and German languages. Respecting his character, the best of recommendations will be given by his present employer.—A gentleman of undoubted character and qualifications, wants a situation as Manager at Iron Works.—Farms To Let and For Sale.—Several girls want places as Housemaids.

Apply at the above office, where persons of all occupations may hear of situations, and assistants procured for persons in business. Letters (post paid) from a distance, on business, will be punctually attended to. J. WILLIAMS.

February 19, 1830—4t

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late James Thornburg, Esq. are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said estate, are called upon to present them, duly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 15th March, 1830, at the house of Alexander Marshall, Clinton, Findley Township.

THOMAS BIGOTT, } *Ex'rs.*
ELISHA CHARLES, }

Feb. 26, 1830.—3t

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, expected here from Louisville on the first opening of the river, will be immediately despatched for the above port.—For freight or passage apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 12.—tf.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT HOME, James Irwin Master, will leave for Saint Louis, immediately on the opening of navigation. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

February 12—tf.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

REGULAR PACKET,

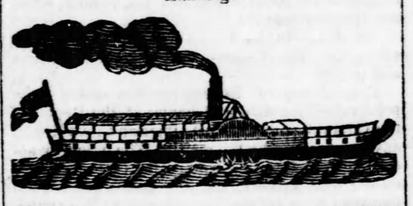
FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,

For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.



THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

FOR ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM.

STEAM BOAT ERIE will depart immediately on the opening of the navigation, and will continue to run during the season, as a REGULAR PACKET, between Pittsburgh and the above ports. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN D. DAVIS,

45 Front Street, Pittsburgh.
C. G. WILSON, Zanesville.
E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr. & Co. Putnam.

February 16—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

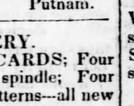
TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.

February 12, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,



FROM the first day of April next, the two Stores and Dwelling Houses in Liberty street, next doors below R. Miller, Jr. & Co. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept 22, 1829—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1¼ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

LINEN & COTTON GOODS, VIZ.

LINENS.	UNION LINENS.
Damask	Damask
Diaper	Diaper
Towels	Towels
Shirtings	Shirtings
Sheetings	Sheetings
Drillings	Drillings
Stripes	Checks

WHITE COTTON GOODS.	COLOR'D COTTON GOODS.
Diaper	3-4 to 7-4 Tickings
Birdeye	3-4 to 5-4 Checks
Jeans	3-4 to 4-4 Pl'ds & Stripes
Drillings	7-8 Fustians
Shirtings	Yellow Nankins
Sheetings	Blue do.
Counterpanes	Hdkfs. and Shawls
Coverlets	3-4 and 7-8 Calicoes

Checks, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard; Plaids and Stripes, from 9 to 20 cents; Tickings, 12½ to 50; Damask Table Cloths, from $2 to $10 per cloth; Diaper and Birdeye, 50 cents to $2 per cloth; Calicoes, 13 to 18 cents.

THE above mentioned Goods are offered for sale at the eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage. That the quality of the cloth is not inferior to any manufactured in the United States, long experience has given satisfactory proof; and notwithstanding upwards of 700 yards is daily manufactured, in no instance has any complaint been made by the purchaser of either the quality or color of the cloth. Merchants who have not yet examined the prices and quality of the above goods, are requested to do so. Orders will be received to make goods according to sample or pattern, and delivered on short notice.

Having made arrangements with Eastern and Western Woollen Manufacturers to receive consignments, a suitable assortment of Broadcloths, Satinetts and Flannels, will be kept on hand, and sold at manufacturers' prices.

☞ COTTON YARNS, from No. 5 to 40, white and colored, at the lowest prices.

*** Satinett Chains, white and blue warped, to order.

☞ Terms accommodating, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all orders exceeding $100.

January 22, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received: Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends to continue business at the OLD STAND, No. 26 Wood street, as *GENERAL AGENT and COMMISSION MERCHANT.* He is prepared to execute any orders addressed to him, for the Reception, Storage, Purchase, and Sale of Merchandise on Commission, and the transaction of business generally—particularly the purchase and sale of Pittsburgh and American Manufactures.

Having determined to confine himself strictly and faithfully to the business confided to his care, he confidently expects to render his establishment useful in promoting the interests of the manufacturer, the merchant, the public, and himself.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.

Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'urs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.

February 2, 1830.—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. Crosbys. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O.) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville; P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingshurgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russellville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.